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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

There are 40,000 more men than women in New York.

Senator Stewart of Nevada represents the smallest constituency in the Senate.

The Philadelphia mint is the only one permitted by law to coin denominations of less than five cents.

Japanese trade returns for the last year exhibit an enormous increase in imports and a slight decrease in exports.

A number of Southern capitalists met at Washington recently and decided to hold an International mineral and metallic exposition there in 1890. Federal and State aid will be asked.

The south has a new word, "melonsires," and the Picayune says that it applies only to those "who ship the succulent and luscious cucurbitaceous southern fruits to the northern metropolis."

One hundred and six million feet of lumber, valued at $1,890,000, have been shipped from Fernandina, Fla., in the current year. If strung out end to end it would make 2000 miles—or make a plank walk as far as Denver, Col. Over 14,000 cars were required for the transportation of it.

A statue of Lafayette, a gift to the city of Paris by Dr. Evans, the American dentist millionaire, will be erected during exhibition year. The statue is to be made after the model by Klessinger. It is the last work from the hands of this gifted sculptor, and possesses great merit and beauty.

During the last war scare in southern Russia an extraordinary number of marriages took place. It has just been learned, says the New York Sun, that this was due to a widespread rumor that all unmarried peasant girls between the ages of twenty and thirty were to be impressed for service with the army. Hence this haste.

The Pittsburgh steel casting company has produced a cast steel shell, the first ever made. The shells are conical in shape, six inches in diameter at the largest, tapering to two and three-fourths inches, and weigh one hundred pounds. Fifty pounds of powder will throw it six and one-half miles at the rate of 2,000 feet per second.

Employed as telegraph operator at Target Hill, N. Y., by the West Shore railroad, is Sasi Blushua Sarbadhicary, an Indian, who has served in the capacity of operator in various parts of the world. He is a finely educated Hindu, or Brahmin, takes keen interest in religion and education, and is a graduate of the University College at Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Castle of Hapsburg, seat of the founders of the present Austrian dynasty, is owned by the State of Aargau, in Switzerland, and the government has just refused to sell it to the Austrians. It is true, the Swiss patriotically concluded, that the castle is the ancestral seat of the imperial house of Austria, but it is also a monument of Swiss history, having been conquered by the Berne republican soldiers in 1415, when they rested Aargau from the Hapsburg. Hence they refused to part with it.

The South Australian Register contains an account of some experiments at Sydney with M. Pasteur's microbes of chicken cholera. A number of rabbits were inoculated with the microbes on a Saturday morning and placed under close supervision in isolated boxes; but on Monday the rabbits had not shown the slightest traces of the disease, which, according to M. Pasteur, should prove fatal in about 24 hours. The experiments were regarded as final. Microbes may be strengthened by cultivation, but that will be a matter of time.

The largest dam in the world is to be built across the upper end of the San Mateo canon, about four miles west of the village of San Mateo, Cal. The dam will consist of a solid wall of concrete from hillside to hillside, the measurements being 700 feet long, 175 feet high, 175 feet thick at the base, and 20 feet thick at the top. The vast reservoir which will be formed by the construction of this dam will have the enormous capacity of 32,000,000 gallons, and at a future time will be connected with the San Francisco watershed by a tunnel five miles long.

No grander idea has ever been suggested, asserts the New York Graphic, than that proposed by our National Survey—to dam the canyons of the Rocky Mountains, in order to form vast reservoirs of water, that may be used as needed, to keep the arid lands of the great dry basins irrigated and fertile. The plan will, if carried out, be equally valuable in preventing floods in the Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys. It is believed that 150,000 square miles of land may thus be reclaimed for cultivation. The extent of this may be seen by the fact that the total extent of land now under cultivation in the United States is less than 300,000 square miles. Dams can be constructed strong enough absolutely to regulate the spring flooding; retain the supply and feed it out slowly, as may be needed, all summer. We shall, by such works, not greatly surpass the engineering feats of the ancients.

Giving.

There is no life, however low
Or humble in its birth,
That may not, from its store, bestow
Some brightness o'er the earth.

Each little blooming wayside flower
Tho' lacking beauty rare,
Freely offers all its dower
To make the summer fair.

The tiniest star, tho' far away,
Doth send an offering down,
And helps by its tremulous, golden ray
The brow of night to crown.

The river hastening to the sea,
With all its gathered treasures,
Yields up its offerings, full and free;
Their worth it never measures.

Thus Nature proves in many a way
The noblest rules of living,
Would ye receive? Then day by day
Increase thy store by giving.

—[Helen G. Roberts in Boston Journal.

A SOLITARY PASSENGER

The 10.50 train from White Peak was late that snowy February night. It never was what one would call a painfully prompt train, but tonight it was fully fifty minutes behind its usual time and the telegraph operator had nearly fallen asleep behind the pane of ground glass over which the word "Tickets" was inscribed in a half circle and toward which a most inartistically foreshortened hand was depicted as extending a gilt finger for the enlightenment of the general public.

Not that the Big Pine telegraph was ordinarily open at so late an hour as this. Seven o'clock was the usual period of closing. Nor had Eunice Barlow any official right to the tall wooden stool behind the semicircular gilt legend referring to "Tickets." In a manner she had had greatness thrust upon her. Old Mr. Pettyclove, who represented the majesty of the railway company in this particular spot, had gone home in the early dusk with a raging facial neuralgia, and in common humanity Eunice could not have refused temporarily to assume his position with its duties.

"It will be only another hour of work," she told herself, cheerfully, as she put an additional log of frost-fringed wood into the little air-tight stove. "When the 10.50 has passed I can shut up the place and go home. There are only two night freights, and the conductors on both of them have keys to the freight house."

Suddenly the silence was broken by the tiniest sound, like the throbbing of some small silver heart. Eunice jumped up, instinctively, obedient to the call of her autocrat, the telegraph.

"A message!" she thought. "And at this time of the night. Well, wonders will never cease."

A message it was: to Peter Pettyclove, station agent at Big Pine station.

Defalcation in Home Bank. Detain passenger on train No. 21. Small, dark, wearing fur-trimmed coat. Keep in custody until further notice. H. V. CARTER,
Chief of Police at White Peak.

Almost before she had deciphered these words, Eunice Barlow telegraphed back "All right;" and once more the small silver heart left off its tumultuous throbbings. And not until then did the telegraph operator realize what a very peculiar position she was in. All alone at Big Pine Station, and officially authorized, in right of her substitution, to arrest a bank defalcator on the spot!

Even while she pondered on this unexpected state of things there was a curious thrill and tremble of the floor beams under her feet; a shrill steam whistle rising above the sustained roar of the tempest. The 10.50, officially known as No. 21, was swinging around the curve.

In an instant Eunice Barlow was out in the deep snow of the rude board platform with the lighted lantern in her hand. The conductor of the train was not at all surprised to see her there. He knew that Peter Pettyclove was old and feeble, and a spirited young female telegraph operator is rather at her full value in the Big Pine section. She tried to signal to him that she wanted to speak to him, but the blinding snow drove its shroudlike sheets between them. He smiled and nodded to her in the aggravating way that men have when they are particularly obtuse, shouted some incomprehensible comment on the weather, helped to loosen the brakes, and was an eighth of a mile up the track before Eunice's lantern light fell on a single black figure, its hat pulled over its eyes, its form closely buttoned up in—a fur-trimmed overcoat.

"Is this the station?" said a low, well modulated voice, which gave Miss Barlow the idea that the unhappy gentleman of justice was a gentleman born and bred. "Where are the porters? Upon my word" (looking around after a bewildered fashion) "I'm afraid they've forgotten to put off my luggage. Isn't there a fire somewhere hereabouts?"

Eunice Barlow looked solemnly at him as she opened the door into the bright, cheerfully lighted little station. Yes, the telegraphed description had been correct. He was small and dark, and, poor fellow, he looked as if he was half frozen to death. But now arose the perplexing question, how was she to "detain him?"

"You are mistaken, sir," she said, in answer to his questions. "There are no porters here. There is no hotel nearer than the Pine Barrens, four miles away. The agent is detained at home by sickness, and I am the telegraph operator, on duty in his absence."

"Can you tell me," pleaded the solitary passenger, "where I can get a night's lodging and something to eat? It is six hours since we left the supper station, and I am just recovering from a siege of malarial fever. Surely there must be some one around here who could act as my guide."

"There is no one here but me," said Miss Barlow, locking the cash draw and preparing to extinguish the one reflector lamp that glowed above the new arrival's head. But if you choose to go home with me I dare say my mother will give you some supper and a bed. Our house is the nearest to this place. And tomorrow"—with a somewhat significant pause—"you can begin a new career."

"I'm awfully obliged to you," said the gentleman, jumping up with alacrity. But how many careers per week do these Westerners count upon? I've no objection, for my part, to the old one continued."

Miss Barlow's face remained inexorably grave. She considered it no part of her duty to countenance flippancy like this. She locked the station, and hung the key on its hooked nail close within the latticed casement outside, where winds could not hurl it away nor storms disturb it, before she said, quietly: "This way, please. The lantern will light you sufficiently if you are a little careful; otherwise you will find the way rather steep and narrow down the hill. You are perhaps unaware that a telegram describing your personal appearance has just come in from the White Peak office?"

"A telegram! By jove the whole thing is out, then!"

He spoke quickly; there was genuine disgust and dissatisfaction expressed in every feature of his face.

"Yes," responded the telegraph operator, "the whole thing is out. Your conjecture is quite correct."

"Does—I beg your pardon, but this is a matter of some importance to me—does any one know it besides yourself?"

"No."

"I may depend on you?" with imploring emphasis.

"Yes, you may depend on me."

"Thanks, awfully!" declared the stranger, with fervor. "You see, it makes it very unpleasant to have those things talked about."

"So I should imagine."

A brief silence ensued. Eunice was wondering how her strange companion could speak so coolly of "these things." "Was he utterly dead to all shame?" she thought. The strange companion, in the meantime, was secretly marvelling at the ease and lightness with which this extraordinary girl stepped out through the snowdrifts.

"A perfect Amazon," he said to himself, "and a pretty one, too. Why doesn't she keep talking? I like the timbre of her voice; it's a regular contralto."

"It seems to me," observed the young man, after another interval of silence, during which the crunching of their feet in the snow and the persistent howling of the wind was all that broke the spell, "that they put a great deal of responsibility on young women in this part of the world."

"A good deal of it is forced upon them, and a good deal they assume themselves," said Eunice Barlow, composedly. "I am willing to admit that I have taken a heavy responsibility on myself tonight. Understand," added Miss Barlow, "that if I take you home tonight and shelter you, I must have your promise——"

"The new career question again! I'm blessed if I know what all this means," gasped the solitary passenger.

"Equivocation is entirely useless," said Eunice, severely. "You know perfectly well what I mean. I have given you a chance for freedom; for what is still better, fame and character. See to it that this chance does not pass unimproved."

"Mad!" muttered the stranger to himself; "very mad! Entirely a hopeless case, I should say. I wonder if there really was a telegram, or if that is merely part of her brain disorder? I wonder if I'd better keep on with her, nobody knows whither, or cut and run for it, snow storm and all?"

"You have basely absconded with your employers' money," said Eunice, with the freezing sternness of idealized justice; "in other words, you are a bank defalcator."

"Oh, come, now; won't you give a fellow a chance?" uttered her companion. "As the school books say 'Strike, but hear.' I've nobody's money but my own, and none too much of that. I don't know anything about your banks nor their defalcators. I've been only two weeks in your country and I think its the snowiest climate going. My name is Ernest Tinsallon, and I was to have been met at the station by Col. Copley of the 400th Cavalry."

Eunice Barlow gave a little shriek of amazement. "Sir Ernest Tinsallon!" she cried. "The Englishman who was coming out here to hunt buffalo and follow up the line of the Pine river? But you have alighted at the wrong station; you should have stopped at Pine Barracks, seven miles beyond here."

"I heard the conductor bawl out something about pine of one sort or another," said the young Briton. "I was dead asleep, and didn't stop to discriminate, and I scrambled off. So I've made a mistake, have I? But all the same, it's awfully good of you to offer to conduct me to a place of Christian shelter."

"And I have made a mistake too," said Eunice with a gasp. "Just before your train came in there was a message wired to Big Pine station—a message to detain a bank robber who was said to be on the train. I was all alone, but I could have locked him into the ticket office perfectly well. We Western girls are prepared for any emergency" (with some pride). "But I was sorry for you, you looked so young and innocent; and I determined to give you one more chance."

"For a new career," interrupted the stranger, with a gust of laughter. "The key to the puzzle! I see it all now. Don't you know, I was beginning to think you must be a lunatic. And how disagreeably near I came to being locked up, after all! And the bank fellow, whoever he is, seems to have got off scot free. Really, now, if ever a man had a genuine guardian angel, you are one," he added, as Eunice led the way into a pretty little sitting room, all aglow with red carpet and curtains, where a fire of logs burned on the open hearth and a cosy meal was spread on the table.

Sir Ernest Tinsallon slept in the spare chamber that night, was called by starlight, and breakfasted at 6 o'clock the next morning with the telegraph operator and her mother, and afterward accompanied her to the Big Pine station, plunging through white masses of snow drift and sliding, school-boy fashion, across the mirror-like surface of frozen brooks. Mr. Pettyclove was there with his face tied up in a spotted silk pocket handkerchief. There were also several telegrams awaiting the hand of the operator. One was from the chief of police at White Peak, stating—rather late, perhaps—that the bank defalcator had at the eleventh hour and on the very step, so to speak, of the train, surrendered himself to the local authorities. There was another from Col. Copley of the 400th Cavalry, inquiring if anything had been heard at Big Pine station of the missing English baronet who was overdue at the barracks.

"Only think," said Miss Barlow, with a little shiver, "if I had locked you up in the ticket office all night, what would Col. Copley have said?"

"That, under the circumstances, you had done no more than your country expected of you," returned Sir Ernest. "But, I say, all this thing was awfully plucky of you, Miss Barlow. I don't know of an English girl that would have had the courage to go through with it."

Eunice smiled a little. "Here is your train, Sir Ernest," she said.

"But I haven't thanked you half enough." He stood holding both her hands, his fresh English face all eagerness.

"It is quite unnecessary to say any more," observed Miss Barlow, quietly. "There is the telegraph. I am wanted at my post of duty now. Good by, Sir Ernest. I wish you a very pleasant journey."

Sir Ernest Tinsallon went on his way into the blue, glittering cold of that peerless winter morning, with the pine trees looking like Druids clad in ermine robes, and the plains all sheeted in level pearls, and Eunice Barlow never saw him more. No, he did not come back to woo and wed her, as the hero of an orthodox love tale should have done. He could not, being already engaged to another young woman in England. But he sent a superb hamper of game to Mrs. Barlow, in care of the telegraph operator at Big Pine station; and at many an English dinner table afterward he told the story of his midnight adventure in the wild west.

"The prettiest girl you ever saw, by Jove!" he reiterated, in that earnest way of his, "and the pluckiest! Joan of Arc was nothing to her. I dreamed of her for a week afterward, with her swinging lantern and those great gray eyes of hers, and the pretty little speeches about 'turning over a new leaf' that she made to me. Yes, I did; and I'm not ashamed to own it, even before Lady Tinsallon here. Eh, Kate?"

And the English bride laughed good humoredly, and observed that "to hear Sir Ernest talk, the American girls must be full fledged heroines."

"She was; I can vouch for that," said Sir Ernest.—[Harper's Bazar.

The Poppy as a Bank Protector.

The Manufacturer's Record, in an article recommending opium culture in the South, says that, once sown, the poppy is self perpetuating, and is, in fact, hard to exterminate, reciting the fact that within the last two or three years eminent French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railroad embankments with poppy seeds, as, when once established, that prolific plant would cover the soil with a network of roots that would prevent it from washing away during heavy rains or from upheaval when frost was coming out of the ground in the spring.

The suggestion seems good enough to warrant a trial. Surely a bank of poppies would present advantages in an æsthetic point of view over a bank of big weed and thistles.

Too Funny.

Charlie (dejectedly)—Say, Tom, I've lost my girl.

Tom—No? How did it happen?

Charlie—Aw, I was altogether too funny for her.

Tom—Too funny? What do you mean.

Charlie—Well, you see, she was crazy to have a pet dog, so I gave her a pug and told her I selected that kind because it matched her nose so perfectly. See? Deuce take a funny man, anyhow.—[Washington Critic.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

Mongolian Betrothal and Matrimonial Ceremonies.

The Celestial Wooer Buys His Wife from Her Father.

The instance of marriage in China where the bride brings her husband a dot, are not so frequent as formerly. Almost always the wooer in reality buys his wife from her father. In addition to this the parents of the girl receive from those of her affianced more or less valuable presents of rice, wine or silks. Children are often betrothed at a very early age. Sometimes friends agree even before the birth of children that in case they are of different sexes that on reaching the proper age they shall be married. Such agreements are religiously regarded.

In general betrothal negotiations are conducted by a third person, not belonging to either of the families concerned. The same custom is found among the Jews in many German cities. The matrimonial agent takes a card to the family of the intended bride, giving the name and age of the young man. If willing to consider the implied proposal the father sends back a similar card with the name and age of the girl on it. Then the negotiations begin in earnest, and are prolonged over three days usually; matters are conducted with great ceremony. If the affair is formally agreed upon the actual betrothal follows. This is as binding as marriage itself.

The day before the wedding the maiden clothes herself as a bride and exhibits her trousseau before her female friends and relatives. Persons in mourning are shut out from this ceremony.

When the marriage day arrives the young man clothes himself as elegantly as his means will permit. The family assembles with him around the household altar. He kneels down and throws himself upon the earth. Spices are burned before the ancestral tablets. The marriage is formally announced to those present. The master of ceremonies conducts the father to a special seat of honor and hands a goblet of wine to the bridegroom. The young man bows himself four times before his father, pours out a few drops of wine on the floor as a libation, and drinks the remainder. Then the father says, "Go, my son, bring thy wife, and in all things conduct thyself wisely and prudently." The son throws himself four times upon the ground, says that he will obey and mounts a stool at the door. Friends and acquaintances march by him with lighted lanterns, a relic of the time when all marriages were celebrated at night. The procession then proceeds to the house of the bride, where the groom awaits her at the gate.

On her part the maiden rises early on her wedding morning, bathes while a band of musicians outside discourse alleged music, clothes herself, breakfasts on food sent by intended parents-in-law. She only takes a few bites, however, as it is considered a good omen for her to eat abstemiously. Before she takes her place in the sedan chair it is her duty, in company with her mother, to weep copiously. This part of the ceremony is frequently observed even in more civilized lands. As soon as the women have seated themselves in the palanquin a strange scene takes place. A member of the family takes a bed coverlet and holds it up with two corners folded in each hand. Another throws into the air three hard cakes (which the bridegroom has sent for the purpose) so that they fall into the coverlet; during this ceremony the bride murmurs good wishes for the future. The procession, including both bride and bridegroom and their attendants, then moves off, accompanied by music and fireworks. Red capped servants carry along the articles of furniture to be taken from her own home for the use of the bride.

It is an unwritten law that every one, poor and rich alike, must remain standing while a wedding passes, as it was recently the universal custom in Italy to remove one's hat as a funeral went by. In China even a mandarin must observe this custom, and if he meets the poorest wedding train, even though he be on horseback, it is his duty to dismount and show this honor to the young couple.

When they arrive at the house of the bridegroom the young man alights and invites the bride to follow him and leads her into the inner court of the house, where the banquet is laid. Here the maiden removes her veil; the couple greet each other and wash their hands, he on the north and she on the south side of the court. She makes four courtesies to him and he two to her, and then they sit down on opposite sides of the table. The man stands up and invites the maiden to drink with him and then sits down; then she rises, invites him to drink with her and takes her seat. Then they drink, first out of separate cups, and afterward from the same glass.

Meanwhile in one room of the house the father of the young man dines with his friends, and in another the mother with the female guests. The company remains a day and a night. During the whole time candles are kept burning in the bridal chamber, and it is an ill omen if any of these are extinguished, foreshadowing the early death of the bride or bridegroom. On the following day the pair go into the second court of the house, where they are received by the parents of the groom. The couple greet them, throwing themselves upon the ground. The young man withdraws, and the wife makes all sorts of little presents to her husband's parents. During the next few days the wife calls upon all her husband's relatives, and he pays the same courtesy to hers. With this the ceremonies are at an end.—[Times-Democrat.

A Phlegmatic Englishman.

In one of the wars on the continent of Europe, in the last century, in which England and Spain were allied, George Hazlewood, an English soldier, was taken prisoner by the Dutch, in company with twenty-three Spaniards. Prince Maurice, who was in command of the Dutch, ordered that eight of the prisoners should be put to death in retaliation for a like sentence passed upon eight Dutch soldiers not long before. It was ordered that it should be decided by lot upon which of the prisoners the death penalty should fall. When the Englishman's turn came, he drew a lot which told him that his life was spared. He said nothing but stood by to see the rest of the dreadful ordeal. Presently, two or three fatal lots having been drawn, a Spaniard stepped out to put his hand into the helmet and showed a great reluctance to do so. He drew back once or twice and seemed to be under a great mental strain. "Are you afraid?" asked an officer. "No," said the Spaniard, "but I fear it is wrong to make my own hand the instrument of my own death. I can die willingly, but I fear the guilt of a suicide." George Hazlewood, the Englishman, here stepped forward. "Have you any money?" he asked the Spaniard. "Yes," said the latter, "I have twelve crowns." "Very good," said Hazlewood, "if you will give it to me, I will stand the chance in your place." "He is a fool or a madman," said the officer in command; "he does not deserve the life he has so providentially obtained. Let him take the chance in the other's place." Hazlewood put his hand into the helmet and again drew himself safe. "After you had escaped once," the officer asked him, "what made you risk your life again?" "Because," said he, "I thought I had a bargain. You see I risk my life every day for sixpence, and here was a chance to risk it for twelve crowns. I couldn't let it go by, sir!"

Mister Hallam.

Theodore F. Hallam, the Covington lawyer, who was Speaker Carlisle's counsel in the Tilcebe contest, is the only man in the United States who has an official, not to say legal right to the title of Mister. When Proctor Knott was elected governor of Kentucky, he wrote to Hallam that he would like very much to make him a member of his military staff, with the title of colonel. Hallam wrote back that he was obliged to him but thought there were too many colonels in Kentucky already; however he would like very much to be on Knott's staff, and if Knott could appoint him as a plain Mister he would very gladly accept. By return mail he got his commission as "Mister" on the governor's staff, a document which now hangs in a handsome frame on the wall of his office. It was Hallam, who, meeting Judge Hogg of West Virginia, resolved to take him down a peg or two. He had his chance when Hogg asked him whether he had ever read "Hallam's Commentaries." "Oh, yes," said Hallam, "I wrote them." "Then you're the original Hallam?" inquired Hogg. "Yes," said Hallam; "and may I ask whether you are the original hog?"—[New York Graphic.

A Luxuriant Scotch Grape Vine.

The largest specimen of a growing grape vine in Great Britain is the black Hamburg vine of Kinnell, in Perthshire, Scotland. This vine, planted some 56 years ago, has a main stem twenty-two inches in circumference, completely fills a glass house 270 feet long, and is still growing as rapidly as ever. Its yield the present year was 2,548 bunches, of which only 500 averaging two pounds each, were allowed to mature. A substantial subsoil of leaf-mold was used when the vine was planted, but the only extra material the soil now receives is broken bones in half-inch pieces. This Kinnell vine exceeds in size the famous black Hamburg at Hampton court, the principal branches of which are about 110 feet long, though its trunk is thirty-eight inches in circumference.—[Farm, Field and stockman.

The Marvelous Telautograph.

Professor Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Ill., has obtained letters patent, for a combination of instruments called the telautograph, consisting of a transmitter and a receiver, and designed for transmitting messages by wire between distant points by the sender, in his own handwriting, thus doing away with skilled operators. The invention is based on the discovery of a new principle in controlling the electric current, whereby a pulsatory current is produced—all previous attempts to transmit hand writing having been based on the use of a variable current.—[New York Tribune.

Oldboy says that when four women are walking abreast on the pavements they will break ranks for nothing except a man—with a paint pot.

Viands of Barbarians.

Vegetarians and cerealunatics may shudder to their hearts' content over the following list of foods devoured by different races of human beings, furnished by a writer in the Milling World. The Turks shudder at the thought of eating oysters. The Digger Indians of the Pacific coast rejoiced in the great locust swarms of 1875 as a dispensation of the Great Spirit, and laid in stores of dried locust powder sufficient to last them for several years. The French will eat frogs, snails and the diseased livers of geese, but draw the line at alligators.

Buckland declares the taste of boa-constrictors to be good and much like veal. Quass, the fermented cabbage water of the Russians, is their popular tipple. It is described as resembling a mixture of stale fish and soapsuds in taste, yet next to beet it has more votaries than any other fermented beverage. A tallow candle washed down with quass forms a meal that it would be hard to be thankful for.

In Canton and other Chinese cities rats are sold at the rate of fifty cents a dozen, and the hindquarters of the dog are hung up in the butchers' shops alongside of mutton and lamb, but command a higher price. The edible birds' nests of the Chinese are worth twice their weight in silver, selling for as much as $30 a pound. The negroes of the West Indies eat baked snakes and palm worms fried in fat, but they cannot be induced to eat stewed rabbits. In Mexico parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough. The Guachos of the Argentine Republic are in the habit of hunting skunks for the sake of their flesh. The octopus or devilfish, boiled and roasted, is eaten in Corsica and esteemed a delicacy. In the Pacific islands and West Indies lizard eggs are eaten with gusto.

Kerosene an Antedote for Strychnine.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer from Providence, R. I., records the discovery under peculiar circumstances of an antedote for poisoning by strychnine. One Benjamin Johnson, for some reason or no reason, hastily decided to end his existence and swallowed ten grains of strychnine. Immediately he regretted the rash act and yelled to his wife for help. Mrs. Johnson, though a nervous little woman, did not have spasms or hysterics, neither did she lose her breath. She bethought herself of the oil can, with its couple of quarts of freshly-purchased illuminating fluid. When Johnson was almost in the throes of death Mrs. Johnson seized the kerosene can and the spout was thrust well down into the throat. The oil flowed rapidly, and Johnson was a very sick man. A quart of oil had been swallowed, but not without the greatest determination on the wife's part. "That will not hurt you," said Mrs. Johnson, "and you know you buy it to drink just the same. That's just what they sell you, but I'd give you the other if I had it in the house." Mrs. Johnson worked hard to get the remaining quart into her husband's stomach, but he was filled to the teeth. In a few moments kerosene and poison boiled out from Johnson's frame, and when physicians arrived there was little to do but observe the telling work of Mrs. Johnson. She had saved his life, for the kerosene antidote worked well. Mrs. Johnson said that some years ago she lived in the lumber region of Pennsylvania, and men bitten by snakes had been filled with plain kerosene instead of whisky, the usual antidote in such cases, and none to her knowledge had ever died.

Remarkable History of a Meteorite

A large meteorite has been recently added to the collection of the Brazilian National Museum which is remarkable for its history no less than for its size. It has been known for over a century, and in 1785 an attempt was made to remove it from its location at Bendego creek to Bahia. It was, however, unsuccessful. Last year a railroad was completed to within about seventy miles of Bendego, and as there was no prospect of a nearer approach in the near future, the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro took the matter of its removal in hand, and attempted to raise the necessary funds to accomplish the work. Baron Guahy, a wealthy member of the Society, finally offered to furnish the money. An ex-naval officer named Carvalho, who had had some experience in transporting heavy cannon over mountain roads during the Paraguayan war, took charge of the removal. The difficulties were enormous; the meteorite weighed over seven tons, and not even the facilities of common roads were to be had for its transport. Over eighty temporary bridges had to be constructed, and one mountain chain had to be crossed, involving a rise of 800 feet in 2500. After over six months of hard work the meteorite was gotten to the railroad, taken from there to Bahia, and thence by sea to Rio, where it was finally deposited safely in the National Museum.—[Scientific American.

For Her Sake.

Wife—John, your hair is coming out at a terrible rate.

Husband—I know it is, my dear. I must do something for it at once.

Wife—I wish you would, John, for my sake. You know how people will talk.—[Epoch.

"Can a young man marry comfortable on $500 a year?" asks a correspondent. Yes, he can; but he will be duced uncomfortable afterwards.

Boil It Down.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay—
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say in the readiest way;
And whether you write on rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just a word of kindly advice, my friend—
Boil it down.

For if you go splattering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the bread looks plainly through.
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend—
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let it be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It is done up exactly brown,
Just look it over once more, and then—
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article lazily long,
And the general reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song.
So gather your wits in the smallest space,
If you'd win the author's crown,
And every time that you write, my friend—
Boil it down.

—[Scottish Farming World.

HUMOROUS.

A hot ball—The sun.

A building lot—The beavers.

A big cable pool—The Atlantic.

A dry Dock.—A thirsty physician.

It may sound paradoxical, but fogs never would be mist.

Uneasily lies the tongue that hasn't the evidence to back it.

The music of the spheres—The sound of colliding billiard balls.

To make a long story short—Send it to the editor of a newspaper.

The French are excellent judges of horse-flesh—When it's cooked!

"It's a perfect angel of a house," said she. "All wings, I suppose," said he.

A barber's school is talked of in Boston. Of course only little shavers will go there.

An exchange has an article on "The Early Days of Newfoundland." Wonder if the editor referred to dog days?

A small boy, required to write a sentence containing the word "hominy," produced the following: "Hominy marbles have you?"

Miss Branigan: Don't you think Mr. Donovan has a very sensitive mouth? Miss McBerrin (blushing violently): How should I know?

"How does the new girl strike you?" asked a husband. "She hasn't struck me yet," answered the wife meekly. "But she has done almost everything else."

Bumptious youth—"I tell you what, grandmother, I'll never marry a girl who is not my inferior." Grandmother (severely) "Addison, do you want to marry an idiot?"

The reflection of an anarchist in a picture gallery: How exasperating to think of so much canvas wasted while thousands of poor wretches are unable to afford more than one shirt to their backs.

"What do you publish a paper for, I'd like to know?" sarcastically inquired an irate politician, tackling a country editor. "For $2 00 a year, in advance," responded the editor, "and you owe me for four years."

A little pamphlet called "Humour in ye Sixteenth Century" shows that ye joker of that period borrowed a great deal of his wit from ye humorist of ye nineteenth century, without giving a particle of credit.

Member of local baseball club—"Kin you tell me what that load 'r logs is fer, that come up on your train?" Captain of league team—"Them's our bats." Member of local team—"Say, boss, we'll forfeit th' game!"

"What is the price of that tea?" she asked of the corner grocer. "One dollar 'narf, marm," was the response. "Is not that too steep?" was the next question; and the c. g. replied: "Yes, marm; that's what they do with it."

Young ladies are now filling "head albums." Each gentleman is asked for a "shape" of his head as given by a hat conformateur in a hat store, and it is pasted into an elegantly-bound scrapbook. It is a new way the girls have of getting a head of the boys.

Mrs. Lenox Hill, Jr.: Er—doesn't it seem to you, Henry, as if there was something I had forgotten in making this pound-cake? Mr. Lenox Hill, Jr (critically): Well, yes; if it only had a handle, you know, it would be easier to pound with.

She—No, Mr. De Dood, I cannot be your wife, but I will be a sister to you. Mr. De Dood: Ah, thanks. So glad, don't you know. You are the forty-seventh sister and the season isn't half over. And Chollie Slim has only got righteen, don't you know.

"I wonder if anybody will miss me when I'm gone," sighed a dude at a country boarding house. "I dunno 'bout that," said the old farmer, "but if yer keep on actin' just like a silly girl everybody 'round here will 'Miss' yer, and don't yer forget it!"

Startling—"I'm very glad to have been of any comfort to your poor husband, my good woman. But what made you send for me, instead of your own minister?" "Weel, sir, it's typhus my poor husband's got, and we dinna think it just reet for our own minister to run the risk."

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS-AT-STATE AT LARGE.
James E. Boyd, of Guilford county.
Augustus M. Moore, of Pitt county.

1 dis't, George A. Sparrow, Beaufort co,
2 dis't, Joseph J. Martin, Edgecombe,
3 dis't, Oscar J. Sears, Harnett,
4 dis't, William A. Albright, Durham.
5 dis't, J. T. Strayhorn, Person,
6 dis't, Rich'd M. Norment, Robeson,
7 dis't, M. L. Mott, Iredell,
8 dis't, Julius B. Fortune, Cleveland.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

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OLIVER H. DOCKERY
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FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
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AUDITOR,
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FOR CONGRESS,
ELIHU A. WHITE,
Of Perquimans.

FOR SENATORS,
JOSHUA S. JESTER, of Pasquotank.
SOLOMON PARKER, of Hertford Co.

Oh, Have you heard the news from Maine?

The Democratic party never has done anything for the farmer or mechanic and never will.

The Illinois Republicans put the issue tersely, "The eagle and the flag against the rooster and the rag."

Ten thousand Florists are carrying on the business in the United States, having a thousand acres covered with glass.

The New York Press picks bare the Democratic surplus scarecrow, leaving not even a pin feather or a tail feather to decorate its bony frame.

The Republican voter can felicitate himself in this campaign on being in the patriotic position of voting for the United States against the world.

The men who voted for Butler in New York four years ago were nearly all protectionists, and they are now supporting Harrison. They number 17,000.

Lower wages and less work! That is what the Mills bill means, and that is what every working man who votes the Democratic ticket will help to bring upon himself and fellow laborers.

Any farmer who will vote for Fowle who knows nothing about labor rather than vote for Dockery, a good honest farmer, have no right to ever say again they want farmers to rule our State.

In his first political speech made in 1832 Abraham Lincoln said: "My platform is a very short one. I am in favor of internal improvements and a high protective tariff." All the same it is long enough for the entire nation to stand upon to day.

Germany was pushed by free trade almost to the verge of bankruptcy. Since she has changed her policy her condition has steadily improved and in spite of what England may assert she would not go back agrin by any argument.

It is announced from Washington that the business of the Post Office Department for the last fiscal year shows a handsome increase of revenue. This is a strong argument for the reduction ot postage to one cent, which was called for by the Chicago Convention. Every voter who wants one-cent postage should vote for a Republican Congressman.

One of the differences between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff is that the former sends the money of its people abroad for foreign supplies, and seeks out a foreign market, The latter keeps the money at home among our own people, circulating through the arteries of trade, and creates a market at home, which is always the best market because it is the most reliable.

Vermont has spoken! The freemen of the Green Mountain State have, at the election on the 4th inst., rendered their verdict on the Free Trade policy of the Cleveland Administration in language that cannot be misunderstood. The Republican majority for Governor is nearly 30,000, the largest ever given; the Senate is unanimously Republican, and the House nearly so. Following Oregon, it shows how the tike is turning.

THURMAN ON THE TARIFF.

The Democratic leaders sent out their candidate for Vice President on a "stumping" trip. In his speeches he made it a special point to denounce the protective Tariff. He said:

A tariff is a tax. Now how can a laboring man be benefited by a tax that takes hold of everything from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet—that taxes his hat his coat, his shoes," etc.

Now, superficially, this sounds plausable, but it won't stand examination, for in the first place, the argument proves too much. It makes against not only high and moderate duties, but against *all* duties. The logic leads directly to free trade. It extends further. His reasoning means that all taxes of whatever kind are obnoxious, and should be abolished.

Now it is true that no one finds special satisfaction in paying taxes and yet taxes must be paid to meet the expenses of the government. This no one can deny. Is Judge Thurman in favor of raising these expenses by direct taxation on the farms, and homes and property of the people? It would be terrible more burdensome than the tax duty which is collected in the cost of the goods they consume.

The fact is, the laboring man is really helped through protection by being guaranteed employment at fair wages. Without discriminating duties against foreign-made goods, he would either have no employment at all, or be obliged to work or wages adjusted on the European scale.

PARTY POSITIONS ON THE TARIFF

The Democratic position on the tariff question is that all taxes upon imports are improper restrictions upon trade, excepting where imposed for purposes of revenue; that the principle of protection is pernicious and unconstitutional; that no barrier in the way of tariff laws should be raised that will deny to the people of this country the benefit of the productions of the cheap capital and labor of foreign countries.

The Republican position is that while the tariff is a commercial means to raise revenue, it should be levied with a view of reserving for American labor the production, where possible, of all things entering into our daily life, thus protecting the American laboring man—whose lot is sufficiently hard by reason of home competition—from competition with the degraded cheap labor of foreign countries; that while the Internal Revenue system is also a convenient way to raise revenue, yet if the necessities of the Government do not require revenues produced by both, the protection system should be retained in preference to the other.

AGAINST FREE WOOL

The argument that the placing of wool on the free list would largely benefit the people is a fallacy. Its immediate effect would be to depress the value of the raw material. This would so discourage sheep husbandry as to lead toward the extermination of wool growing in the United States and, then as the secondary effect there would be a material advance in the price abroad growing out of the absence of competition of American wool-growing among other wool producers of the world, and the increase of the American demand for foreign wool.

Under the protective system our flocks have increased, our breeds of sheep have improved, our fleeces have become better in quality and and United States has developed a manufacturing industry, the annual product of which is $500,000,000. These are all stubborn facts. They go a long way with practical business men and with intelligent working men. They cannot be refuted by theories and conjectures of what might have happened under some other system.

DOCKERY AND FOWLE.

The joint canvass between Dockery and Fowle is proving greatly to the advantage of the former. Instead of being "skinned" and "eaten up," as the Democratic papers try to make it appear, Col. Dockery is proving a decided overmatch for his opponent. A gentleman who heard them at Wadsboro says: "The democrats are disappointed. They find that Fowle is no match for Dockery on the hustings." Another who was present at Graham says: "Fowle was completely hacked." From Randolph county we learn that "Dockery had a great ovation and Fowle looked sick." It is conceded that Col. Dockery is one of the best speakers in the State and that he is making an able, dignified and most satisfactory canvass. A farmer and of the people, he discusses the subjects in which they are most interested. Every indication points to his triumphant election.

It looks as if the length of the present session of Congress might give us an historic parallel to the famous "Loug Parliament" of England. The longest session of Congress on record is that of 1850, when both Houses sat until the end of September without a break.

The political outlook is cheering.

"THE FIGHT IS TO THE DEATH."

Senator Vest is a man who speaks out in meeting. Writing to a Democratic campaign club at St. Louis, he says: "Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The fight is to the death."

What more explicit and emphatic declaration could be made that the President's re election and the triumph of his policy would mean the ruin and destruction of American industries? What better Democratic authority can one wish than the Missouri Senator?

Let every American workman remember these words. Mr. Cleveland has challenged him, the American wage-earner, to a contest of extermination. "The fight is to the death."

DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY."

"Reform is necessary"—Democrats 1876 to 1884.

The Cleveland Administration has asked to run the Government for the four years whose estimates it has made for $[illegible],

for the Fourty-first Congress.

The record shows that the Democrats for the four years have made appropriations $[illegible] more than the Republicans in the previous four years.

"Reform is necessary"—Democrats in 1888.

WHERE IS THAT SURPLUS NOW?

While the Democrats have been howling so loudly about surplus in the Treasury it seems to have been melting out of sight, leaving them in a very embarrassing condition. An inquiry at the Treasury Department brings the information from the Democratic Secretary that after meeting the appropriation bills the surplus will not exceed $18,000,000. Where now is that $100,000,000 with which Cleveland and Mills and Carlisle undertook to scare the country a few months ago?

At the election in Maine on Monday the Republicans swept the State by an increased majority. Carry the news to Cleveland!

The Markets of the World.

Hon. Jos. D. Taylor.

The argument that we must have free trade in order to build up our commerce with other countries has been repeated over and over again. The Democratic party of offering this country the markets of the world if it will only tear down its protection walls and let all nations bring in their products free of duty. Eighteen hundred years ago the devil made an offer very much like this. He took the Saviour of the world up into an exceedingly high mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and said unto him, "All these things will I give thee, if thou will fall down and worship me." The poor devil did not own a foot of land and yet he had as much to do with the kingdoms of the world as Democratic free-traders have with the markets of the world. The reply was, "Get thee behind me, Satan." So say we to the Democratic party, get thee hence, for you have nothing to do with the markets of the world.

If protection should disappear tomorrow we could not export a bushel of wheat more than we do now, as the tariff has nothing to do with our exports of wheat or our exports of other products. [illegible] should repeal every tariff statute that would [illegible] tariff laws of Germany, France, or Italy or Russia, or [illegible] any other country, and [illegible] to their ports without pay [illegible] duty. Do gentlemen [illegible] because we admit grain and [illegible] the other countries of the world will do the same? We tried a few years ago to influence foreign countries in relation to the ratio of gold and silver, but we did not succeed. The fact is, foreign countries will buy of us just when they actually need what we have to sell, and when they can get it in no other place in the world cheaper. That is what the markets of the world means, and no more.

How the Early American Statesmen Felt on the Matter of Home Industries.

George Washington:—Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible.

Thomas Jefferson:—We must now place our manufacturers by the side of agriculturist. * * Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.

Benjamin Franklin:—Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies.

Alexander Hamilton:—An extensive domestic market for the surplus produce of the soil is of the first consequence. It is, of all things, that which most effectually conduces to a flourishing state of agriculture.

James Madison:—It will be worthy the just and provident care of Congress to make such further alterations in the tariff as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted and extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens.

James Monroe:—Our manufactures require the systematic and fostering care of the government. * * * Equally important it is to provide a home market for our raw materials.

Dockery is going to be elected.

"Still Leaving the Free Trade Democracy.

Every day brings fresh grist to the protection mill, and converts from free trade are getting to be as thick as the mosquitoes. Life-long Democrats are becoming disgusted. They no longer regard the Mills bill in the light of a harmless tariff reform measure, but see in it the entering wedge for British free trade. We continue the list.

Orrin Vanderhoven, editor and proprietor of the Passaic City (N. J.) Herald, an influential weekly newspaper, long established, is one of the most devoted Democrats in Northern New Jersey, and has been a hard and clever worker for his party all his life. He is an old man though a vigorous one, and has been a delegate to almost countless conventions. He says he can't support Cleveland's free trade policy.

George Wall, a prominent Democrat of Binghamton, N. Y., who has voted a straight party ticket for forty years, has joined a Harrison and Morton Club. He says: "Let me say to all laboring men like myself, if you want cheap living and cheap clothing and no money in your pockets to buy it with, and obliged to work for forty or fifty cents a day, by all means vote for Cleveland and Thurman."

James McGinty of Andover, N. Y., a life-long democrat, has declared that he will no longer support the principles of the free trade party, and has declared for Harrison and Morton. Mr. McGinty is a [illegible] dealer in [illegible] stock, grain and [illegible] and has a wide influence among [illegible]

[illegible] Democrat, of Jersey City, [illegible] to Congressman Morrison which he declares for Harrison and Morton. Mr. Henley was a member of the 37th and 38th Congresses from the First California District, and has been a life-long Democrat, but he says the Mills bill and the free trade utterances of the Democratic party are too much for him.

Mr. Jacob B. Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who stumped New York for Cleveland in 1884, and who has been elected Mayor of Poughkeepsie by the Democrats, has come out for Harrison and Morton.

Edward O'Malley, proprietor of the Excelsior Marble and Granite Works, at Cuba, N. Y., is another old-time Democrat who will support the Republican ticket this fall and hereafter.

A large number of Democratic workingmen in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, one of the strongholds of the party, have organized the Ninth Ward Workingmen's Protective League with seventy-five members. It is proposed to form other branches of the League in other wards.

The $10,000 Letter of Acceptance.

Baltimore American, Rep.

Brice to Cleveland: "Never mind about that letter of acceptance. Your $10,000 received with thanks. Would be pleased to hear from you again.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

The Republican organs seem to be displeased that the President should contribute $10,000 to the campaign fund of his party. Why? The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

Springfield Union, Rep.

The $10,000 which Grover Cleveland has paid toward securing his own election will serve as a "horrid example" of the danger which he saw four years ago in the eligibility of the President for re-election.

A Stepper for Revenue.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Years ago Brice came to Lima and entered into a partnership with Mr. Irvine for the practice of law, under the firm name of Irvine and Brice. Brice was the son of a minister and Irvine the son of a farmer. When organized, Brice said: "Irvine, old fellow, this won't do—a firm made up of two strong Republicans; one of us must change," Irvine [illegible] "I'd be damned if I [illegible] But Brice [illegible] Irvine [illegible] Democrat. [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat

A

BIG

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures, can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Ginghams

at 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents all of these goods we have marked down; sacrificed and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, and they are going off very fast at remarkably low prices

We are also making a special attention to Gentlemen's Summer coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

L. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBRE 12 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M.

☞Organize.

☞See to the registration.

☞It is votes that count in this fight.

☞Pasquotank Court at Elizabeth City next week.

☞There has been plenty of rain during the past ten days.

☞The sweet potatoe and pea crops promise very abundant yields.

☞The CAROLINIAN will be sent to any address for 25 cents until after the election.

☞Do not forget the Fair. Be sure and have something to exhibit. It's dates are October 16th, 17th and 18th. Get ready.

—WEATHER INDICATIONS: Strong winds from competitors, accompanied by a volume of local rains which will wash things threadbare—to be filled by low prices in all kinds of goods, sold by Robinson & Co.

☞"Citizen" asks, "Is it true that Cleveland, while Governor of New York approved a bill providing for mixed schools?" Of course it is true. The bill was passed May 5th, 1884. It provides that the public schools "shall be open for the education of pupils for whom admission is sought without regard to race or color." It was signed by Grover Cleveland the day it was passed.

☞The Democrats of Camden are in a quandary. They met in Convention on the 25th ult., but the "ring masters" found it *expedient* to postpone nominations. After a good deal of wrangling it was decided to hold a primary election in each township on the 22d inst., to decide who the nominees shall be. Camden may be set down in the Republican column.

☞The Pourbons of Pasquotank and the First District are very much disgruntled. They tried their level best to get the "nigger" into this campaign, but the colored voters would not "materialize" to Democratic use, and hence their biggest gun is spiked. The colored people very sensibly take the position that the issues involved are not of race but *principles*, and that in these every laboring man, white and colored, are alike interested. With the intelligent colored man it is not a question of office, but it is one of equitable legislation and its honest enforcement. The CAROLINIAN applauds the action of the colored people in this matter.

☞The Colored Normal Institute closed its two weeks session on Friday evening. The exercises embraced essays and songs by the teachers, addresses by visitors, which were highly entertaining, and especially so were those read by Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mrs. W. R. Riddick, Miss Fannie N. B. Lane and Mr. Albert Winslow. The singing by the class was very fine, and the duet by Mr. Butler and Miss Lane, and the solo by the former could not be excelled. At the close, short addresses were made by Hon. C. C. Pool, Dr. P. John, Rev. P. W. Melick, J. P. Overman esq., Rev. S. F. Dickson, Rev. Dr. Manley, Prof. S. L. Sheep and Mr. Hugh Cale. All expressed deep interest in the work of the Institute and much gratification at the results accomplished. We do not know when we spent a couple of hours so pleasantly or more profitably.

—The cost of the Institute was $100, all of which came out of the colored school fund—not a cent from the white. There are 20 colored schools in this county, and hence the cost of the Institute was just $5 to each. From the practical drill and the improved methods learned each teacher goes back to his school so much better prepared for good and efficient work that the cost is small in comparison to the benefits each district will receive in return.

—Said one of the visitors to us, "I have had my doubts whether the colored people were really improving, but what I have witnessed today removes all doubt." They *are* improving, both mentally and in their material condition. Our observation of twenty years satisfies us that, in the aggregate, they have made encouraging progress not only in education but in securing homes and in surrounding themselves with the comforts of life. Take a walk about Elizabeth City on a Sunday and nowhere will be seen a better dressed or found a better behaved people than the mass of our colored population. We repeat, all this is encouraging, for just in proportion as they thus advance they feel an interest in good government and become more helpful factors in promoting the public weal.

☞Corn was 58 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞There will be a Republican Mass Meeting here on October 5th.

☞Voter, remember that every article purchased abroad throws some American article out of the market.

☞The Colored Republicans of Elizabeth City have organized a Harrison, Morton and Dockery Club, with a large membership.

☞How to keep wages up is the great question with the American workingman. Vote them up. The Mills bill would reduce wages to the European level. Vote for Harrison and White.

☞We call special attention to the article in another column under the caption of "The Blair Bill." It is a matter in which the people of this District are deeply interested. It would give the District $627,270,44.

☞At the discussion at Camden on Monday there was a large crowd. Mr. White made a strong speech, a favorable impression and he was loudly applauded. Because of sickness in his family, Mr. Mister was unable to fill his appointment.

☞It is clearly evident that our County Jail is not safe. The County Commissioners should make araangements to build a new one. In its construction the sanitary condition of the prisoners, as well as their safe-keeping, should be carefully considered.

☞"A Democratic Reader" is very much mistaken. Free trade with Europe would drain this country of its wealth; it would turn our money abroad and keep foreign money out because we could not compete with them, and if we could they never would permit it. With Free Trade in a few years Europe would have our cash and we would have her rags. Where can the benefit of the Cleveland policy be unless it is abroad?

☞A correspondent asks the CAROLINIAN "How about Trusts?" The reply is: Under Cleveland's Administration trusts and monopolies have flourished. His record as Governor of New York is that of the monopolists friend. Coal Oil Brice, Payne and Whitney divide his confidence with Anthracite Scott. When you want to find the heads of the Trusts look in the parlors of the White House. Coffee, Whiskey, Sugar, Coal and Petroleum trusts have there their headquarters.

☞In reply to the first query of "A Young Voter" the CAROLINIAN will state that the average reduction proposed by the Mills bill is about 25 per cent though in some important industries it makes a cut of 30 and even 40 per cent, and in the case of the products of 100 American industries it removes all the duty and puts the products on the free list. To his second question, the answer is: In 1872 the tariff was reduced ten per cent. That, added to inflation and the pushing of railroad building beyond the needs of the country, produced the panic.

☞In reply to "Amicus" the CAROLINIAN has this to say: The political conflict between the American system represented by the Republican party, which would foster and encourage the labor of our own people and retain for them the market and wages of our own country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the production of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idle our own toilers and reducing to a lower level the standard of American wages.

☞The candidates for Congress in this District, both being gentlemen, are conducting the canvass in a dignified and manly way. There is no vituperation, no personalities, no unpleasantness. This is as it should be, and the CAROLINIAN notes it with pleasure. Mr. Skinner, the Democratic nominee, has had large experience in public speaking and he is an orator of considerable force, but, to his surprise and to the gratification of the Republicans, Mr. White, though a plain farmer, is proving his equal on the hustings. Indeed, he is not only "holding his own," as the phrase is, but, in the judgment of impartial hearers, he has the best in the argument.

☞We are asked, "Do you favor a Market House?" It depends. We do *not* favor the erection of an inferior building, and until several other important improvements are consumated, we oppose incurring a debt required to build a Market House that would be respectable and a credit to the town, and no other should be permitted. A number of our streets need improving; many more of our side walks should be paved; a proper sewerage is wanted, and we ought to have electric lights. For these we would vote to borrow money because they would all be in the line of substantial progress—would add to the public comfort, improve our sanitary condition and enhance the value of property. In our judgment, these are more important than a Market House.

☞To meet an extra demand for this week's CAROLINIAN we are obliged to print a number of half sheets.

☞The President has nominated Wm. E. Bond esq., of Elenton, for Collector of Customs for this District.

☞A cyclone passed through the upper part of Pasquotank and Camden on Monday. See account, below, of damage near South Mills.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder, than any sold before in this City.

LOCAL MENTION.

Cool enough for fire yesterday.—The most of our lawyers attending Camden Court this week.—Mr. W. J. Zimmerman is visiting his uncle N. R. Zimmerman.—The many friends of James Matthews are glad to see him able to resume his old place at the postoffice.—Miss Mae Whitehurst, of Norfolk, is visiting her sister Mrs. F. M. Grice.—H. Weisel, the enterprising merchant on Water street is about to put up an additional store building.—We learn that Miss Mae Fowler is taking a course in the Womans' Medical College at Philadelphia.—An interesting protracted meeting is in progress in the Methodist Church here.—Both White and Skinner speak here next Monday.—Rev. J. W. Hood, Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church, gave us a call this week. He is a man of learning, intelligence and ability.—Mr. Henry C. Wood, one of our intelligent farmers near the City, has grown the largest watermelons we have seen this season, some of them weighing 56lbs.—The Colored Teachers attending the Institute had a reception at Mrs. J. R. Brown's last Friday night.—Hon. E. A. White, Republican candidate for Congress, spent Monday night here. He is in excellent trim and the best of spirits. —Misses Annie Bell, Clate White, Annie Spence and Annie Burgess leave to-day to enter the Seminary at Hagerstown, Md.—Mrs. Ed. Underwood left this morning for Swarthmore

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

☞Republicans! the watchword of this campaign in this District is work, *hard work*, UNREMITTING WORK! There is everything in the political situation, National, State and District, to inspire every Republican worthy the name to do his utmost. This done, and victory will follow.

Cyclone Near South Mills.

(Special Telegram to the Carolinian.)

SOUTH MILLS, N. C., Sept. 10.

A cyclone passed near here this afternoon, demolishing everything in its way. Its course was Northeast and about 50 yards wide. It damaged, and in some cases destroyed, ten dwellings, besides the out houses. One dwelling was carried by pieces 1000 yards. Mr Trotman's new house, just finished, was blown down and his wife and two children seriously hurt. Messrs McCoy, Trotman, Pearce and others sustained heavy losses. J.

Resolutions.

At the close of the Colored Teachers' Institute the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Appreciating the laudable work of our Superintendent Prof. S. L. Sheep, in behalf of the Teachers, and also the favorable action of the Board of Education,—

Resolved, 1. That a vote of thanks be tendered our worthy Superintendent for his ardent labor, encouraging advice, and valuable instruction in new methods of teaching.

2. That we likewise tender a vote of thanks to the County Board of Education for their joint support for an Institute for the improvement of the Colored race of this county.

3. That we also tender a vote of thanks to our Instructors Prof. Rooks Turner and Alex. H. MacNeil.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the CAROLINIAN for publication.

Signed by N. R. Nowby, A. L. Winslow, Mrs. J. R. Brown, F. A. Hinton, Miss Fannie N. Lane, Mrs. W. R. Riddick and P. C. Nixon, Committee on Resolutions.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The following table shows the amount of money each county in the First District of North Carolina will receive, for school purposes if the Republicans get control of Congress and pass the Blair Educational Bill. Vote for Ethin A. White, who favors it.

Beaufort	$71,293,92
Camden,	25,597,92
Carteret,	39,918,72
Chowan,	32,232,00
Currituck	26,422,08
Dare,	13,231,44
Gates,	36,299,76
Hertford,	48,319,44
Hyde,	30,671,20
Martin,	53,617,20
Pamlico,	25,787,84
Pasquotank,	42,505,92
Perquimans,	38,612,28
Pitt,	88,907,28
Tyrrell,	17,533,60
Washington,	36,526,24
Total,	$627,270,44

Cleveland Dubs the Democracy Anew

Springfield Union, Rep.

The Democrats are fond of calling the Republican party the G. O. P. How do they like the new initials that Cleveland has given the Democratic party—the F. L. O. P.?

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon. E. A. WHITE, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, and Hon. T. G. Skinner, Democratic candidate, will meet the people at the following times and places:

Monday,	September	17,	Elizabeth City
Tuesday,	"	18,	Plymouth.
Wednesday,	"	19,	Cresswell.
Thursday,	"	20,	Gum Neck.
Friday,	"	21,	Columbia.
Monday,	"	24,	Hertford.
Saturday	"	29	Manteo.
Monday,	October	1.	Chickamicom'o
Wednesday,	"	3,	Hatteras.
Thursday	"	4,	Cerackoke.

☞Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

ELECTORAL CANVASS.

Geo. A. Sparrow and Geo. H. Brown jr., Republican and Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, will address the people in joint discussion as follows:

Aurora,	Saturday,	September	15
Fairfield,	Wednesday,	"	19
Swan Quarter,	Thursday,	"	20
Sladesville,	Friday,	"	21
Yeatesville,	Saturday,	"	22
Plymou'h,	Tuesday,	"	25
Cresswell,	Wednesday,	"	26
Columbia,	Thursday	"	27
Robersonville	Saturday	"	29
Elenton	Monday,	October	1
Hertford	Tuesday	"	2
Elizabeth City	Wednesday	"	3
Camden C. H.,	Thursday	"	4
Currituck C. H.	Friday	"	5
Simsbury	Saturday	"	6
Gatesville	Monday	"	8
Murfreesboro	Tuesday	"	9
Harrellsville	Wednesday	"	10
Jamesville	Thursday	"	11
Bethel	Friday	"	12
Pactolus	Saturday	"	13

☞Other appointments will be announced

JUDGE THURMAN'S RED BANDANA.

BY "UNCLE SAM."

Though Cleveland loves its scarlet hue,
And "Sunset" Cox adores it,
Though Endicott and Bayard, too,
In reverence bend before it,
We will not wear this nasal rag,
It floats for pauper labor!
Free trade is written on its tag
To suit our British neighbor.

The London *Times* and Tory press
Are full of praise about it;
The Cobden Club men all confess
They cannot live without it;
"Joe" Chamberlain, of fishery fame,
With Salisbury, admires it
And Balfour, dyed in crime and shame,
Proclaims "John Bull requires it."

And Mugwumps all, both great and small;
Pro-English and Free Trader,
Are ready at the bugle's call
To join our old invader;
To join hands with our subtle foe—
The pirate of the ocean—
Whose vicious presence brings but woe,
Low wages and commotion.

But men who live by honest toil,
Those bulwarks of the nation,
Who work in shops and till the soil,
Express their condemnation;
Such men are not to be misled
By Grover's promised manna;
They'll raise Protection's flag instead
Of Thurman's Red Bandana.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework, I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle. 50c and $1 at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Points from Dockry's Letter.

Col. O. H. Dockery, in his letter of acceptance, among others makes the following strong points.

Inconsistencies are inseparable from the Democratic party in North Carolina. They affect to denounce the Republican legislation just after the war and yet they have highly honored those Democrats who were chiefly concerned in the most obnoxious part of that legislation,

They promised to help repeal the odious Internal Revenue and they have not fulfilled their promise but on the contrary every Democratic Congressman from this State voted for Whiskey Trust Carlisle for Speaker.

They pretend to oppose any duty on necessaries and yet they propose and vote for the Mills bill which retains a big duty on sugar.

They claim to be the champions of popular right and yet they will not allow the people to elect their own magistrates and county commissioners,

They passed the no-fence law without consulting the people although there was no question of "negro domination" in this,

They declaim against the surplus in the Treasury and yet will not take it out or allow others to do it.

They denounce the Republicans as in favor of social equality and yet they are guilty of the practice of it.

They proclaim friendship for the poor and uneducated and yet they oppose the Blair bill.

They are opposed to Protection and yet they have not the honesty to admit they are free traders.

They came into office on the cry of economy and go out because of their own extravagances.

They have not fulfilled a single promise made to the people.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect sefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ART SCHOOL.

Studio at Photograph Gallery, Road Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

Will Open Monday September 10.

Every afternoon, Saturdays excepted.

Pencil Drawing, one hour lessons, per month, $1.00

Crayon and Charcoal Drawing, per month $2.00

Painting in Oil, Water Colors; per month, one hour lessons. $5,00

The work is well graded, and satisfaction is assured to all.

With many thanks to former patrons, I hope for many more pupils this year and will try to deserve favor

MRS. H. MURPHY.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APR. 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. & E. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Albemarle, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Saresota railroads, and with Steamer Keystone State weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, and occasionally for all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western railroad depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON Jr.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road St.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE,

NORTH CAROLINA. In the Superior Court of Dare County.

J. W. Albertson, Trustee, Plaintiff against J. W. Etheridge and Carrie F. Etheredge, Defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavits of the plaintiff that an action has been commenced and summons issued in the foregoing cause, and that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina and after due diligence cannot be found in said State, that the defendants are proper parties to this action and have property id said State; this plaintiff has a good cause of action against them and this Court has jurisdiction of the same. Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before this the Superior Court to be held at Manteo in Dare county on the ninth Monday after this the first Monday in September 1888, to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, as they may be advised or judgement will be rendered against them by default according to the relief prayed for in said complaint.

The purpose of this action is to obtain judgment against these defendants for the sum of $2500,00 due by note, dated 21st day of May 1886, with interest thereon, and to foreclose a mortgage executed by said defendants dated 21st day of May 1886, registered in Register's offiice in Dare Co. Book 6, page 389, to secure said indebtedness. This the 27 day of Aug. 1888.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk S. C.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forewarned. If the seasons are late, are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

We can't force a Season, but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store. and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tavestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Read & Co.'s Cakes an Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Englis Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

FURNITURE,

House-hold Goods, Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Car riages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

—WARES.—

Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, &c.

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Librraes

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc.

P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see ME Whether you want to Save Money.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FREE For Men Only A Treatise on Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Seminal Emissions, Lack of Development, Impediments to Marriage, Sexual Disorders, Etc. Sent sealed in plain envelope, free of charge. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

VIGOROUS HEALTH

A void the use of Quacks and Nostrums. Medicine for their troubles, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whose only aim is to fill their pockets at your expense. Many have been CURED through the use of worthless remedies, with attendant loss of time, money or inconvenience in any way. Our Pastille Treatment is based on scientific medical principles, and is offered for trial by application to the seat of disease, by means of which the nerves are fed with vitalized nutriment, and the functions of the human organism restored. Thousands of weak and nervous men have been restored to health by the use of PROF. PARK'S SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Younger and Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely lost and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with a statement of your trouble, and secure a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, sent sealed in plain envelope. TREATMENT,—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT, HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

TRADE MARK. PATENT. GRANITE IRON WARE. THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY PIECE

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Applications. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Annual Statements from Various Government Officers.

The Communication from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

The annual report of the United States Superintendent of Foreign Mails Bell shows that the total cost of the service for the last fiscal year was $490,067, of which amount $26,649 was the transportation of mails of foreign origin. The transatlantic steamship companies received $353,262, or an increase of $38,862 over last year; the Pacific steamship companies, $37,302, or $1,163 less than last year; and the Central and South American service cost $58,553, or $7137 more than last year. The estimated cost of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, aggregates $760,000.

The report shows that the first parcel post convention ever concluded between the United States and any foreign country was that of October 1, 1887, with Jamaica. Since that date conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico. The conclusion of the convention with Mexico, the report says, "is of special importance, as that country, with its large population and with rapidly developing industries, naturally looks to the United States for every possible aid in strengthening the bonds of commercial relations between the two great sister republics, whose interests are the same, and it will be found that new and hitherto almost inaccessible markets have been opened to American merchants. Parcel post conventions are now pending with all the Central and South American States, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when the three Americas will be embraced in one grand parcel post union, which will, in its way, aid this country in fulfilling its eventual mission, viz.: to control the markets of this hemisphere and become the leader in its industrial and commercial progress."

The report says the system of paying for the mails as cargo, at so much a pound, has proved so advantageous that it is hoped there will be no return to the old method, involving the payment of subsidies for the mail service. If it should be the pleasure of Congress to make an appropriation to aid American steamers plying in trade with foreign ports, it would be a detriment to the efficiency of the foreign mail service to charge it with the administration of such an appropriation.

Disposition of Public Lands.

The annual report of the Commissioner of the United States General Land Office shows that during the year ended June 30, 1888 there were made 54,005 cash land entries of all classes, aggregating 5,407,254 acres, for which the Government received $11,243,071. Of these cash entries, 8318 were sales of land subject to private entry; 2451 were sales of mineral lands; 14,208 were commuted homestead entries; 2285 were original and final entries under the desert land act, and 152 were sales of coal lands. The sales of timber and stone lands aggregate 2420 entries, nearly all of which were made in California. The whole number of entries of all classes, including Indian lands, made during the year was 255,110, embracing 24,485,854 acres. The total receipts of the foregoing were $13,522,185. Of the whole number of entries, 46,236 were original homesteads, embracing 6,676,616 acres; 2,411 were final homestead entries embracing 3,155,500 acres; and 124,472 were timber culture entries, having an area of 23,738,595 acres. This year the land grants of railroads made 40,786 selections embracing 9,525,300 acres. Under school, swamp land and other grants by the Government to the several States and Territories, 8029 selections were made, covering an area of 1,255,457 acres. In addition to the 24,485,854 acres entered under the various public land laws during the year, the area of commuted homesteads, final desert entries, final homesteads, and final timber culture entries, aggregated 5,647,543 acres.

Report of the Patent Commissioner.

Benton J. Hall, United States Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report, says that the total number of applications received during the year was 40,147, a decrease of 847. The number of patents granted and trade marks and labels registered was 22,101, as against 23,217 for last year. The total receipts for the year were $1,122,941, a decrease of $27,102. The expenditures were $933,739, a decrease of $23,914. The surplus covered into the Treasury was $169,264. On June 30 last there were 7227 cases on hand awaiting action, as against 7601 on June 30, 1887. The Commissioner renews his recommendations of last year relative to needful legislation and again calls attention to the urgent need of increased room for his bureau.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Fever Stricken Jacksonville Appeals to the Country for Aid.

The following appeal to the people of the United States has been issued by the yellow fever-stricken people of Jacksonville, Fla.:

"We, the authorized representatives of the citizens of Jacksonville, recognizing the fact that the epidemic has now reached such a stage that our own funds are insufficient either to cope with the many cases of absolute necessity, to engage nurses or for the numerous other demands upon us, and owing to the absence of all business, many of our ablest citizens are unable to furnish further funds, we now think we are justified in accepting the many willing offers of aid that have been received from you.

"We therefore wish our fellow-citizens of the United States to know that we will gratefully receive the aid they have offered, and that any contribution will be used for the benefit of those in need and where they will do the most good. We request that any such contributions may be forwarded to James M. Schumacher, President of the First National Bank and Chairman of the Finance Committee."

A Jacksonville dispatch of the 6th says that "the cry for help has gone forth none too soon. Up to about five days ago the number of cases reported was comparatively small every day, and to all the doctors were able to give prompt attention and nurses were available. Now reports of thirty, forty and fifty a day are becoming the rule, and if the low death rate is to be maintained more doctors and nurses must be brought here at the expense of the public. It is impossible for the doctors to properly attend all the cases pouring in now, and if not attended to the death rate will go up and keep up."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JUSTICE LAMAR is a famous horseman.

MRS. CLEVELAND is an expert lawn tennis player.

THE Shah of Persia is making a tour of Europe.

REPRESENTATIVE CRAIN is the only native Texan in Congress.

LORD TENNYSON has passed his eightieth year with a light heart.

MILAN, of Servia is said to be financially the poorest King living.

THE Duke of Argyle has declared himself to be in favor of cremation.

MRS. SHERIDAN, widow of the General, has Cherokee blood in her veins.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' body lies in an unmarked grave at Milton, Mass.

A SON of President Tyler has been chosen President of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va.

MRS. HOPKINS-SEARLE has bought $250,000 worth of paintings in Paris for her mansion at Great Barrington, Mass.

AMELIE RIVES CHANLER, the Virginia authoress, receives about thirty letters a day from admirers of her works.

JOHN HOEY, President of the Adams Express Company, has sailed for Europe, where he will organize an express system.

MR. WHITEBREAD, a member of the English Parliament, is said to make over $1,000,000 per year from his beer brewery.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is an enthusiastic student of Gibbon, and can repeat by heart long passages of the "Decline and Fall of Rome."

THE Queen of Spain has set her heart upon making St. Sebastian, on the Spanish coast, an Autumn resort of the fashionable worlds of all nations.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, takes beer at luncheon, a limited amount of champagne at dinner and smokes the commonest kind of cigars.

PRINCESS BEATRICE, daughter of Queen Victoria, has sent some of her own musical compositions to the exhibition of woman's industries in Sydney, Australia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II. of Germany has a passion for having his photographs taken. Since his accession to the throne he has flooded Germany with his pictures.

THE Earl of Rosslyn is a candidate for laureate laurels. Queen Victoria has approved of his two sonnets on the death of Emperor Frederick and "commanded" him to publish them.

MRS. CARLISLE, who is keeping house at Washington for the first time, enjoys having guests at dinner, and the Speaker has instructions to bring home friends with him in the afternoon when the house is not full of visitors.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ELIAS KOHN, an insane old man, killed his wife in Sixth street, New York city, and then committed suicide.

FRANK W. PRICE killed an unknown burglar who was robbing his store at Cliftondale, Mass.

IN response to a lengthy petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional District, Boston, Mass., General Banks has consented to the use of his name as the Republican candidate for the Congressional nomination.

LABOR DAY was universally observed in the great cities of the country by parades composed of the various trades unions.

THE Democrats of Connecticut assembled in Convention at New Haven and placed in the field a complete State ticket, headed by Judge Luzon B. Morris for Governor.

THE State Convention of New Hampshire Republicans met at Concord and nominated David H. Goodell, of Antrim, for Governor.

THE Connecticut State Labor Convention was held at New Haven. Albert P. Andrews was nominated for Governor.

FIVE men were killed at Monroe, N. H., by the fall of a bank of earth and rock.

THE Gubernatorial election in Vermont resulted in the Republicans carrying the State by an increased majority over that of 1884.

South and West.

A WOMAN named Thompson recently gave birth to a child at New Lisbon, Ohio, and her husband celebrated the event by getting drunk. This so preyed upon her mind that she arose from bed with the child, and going to a small brook near the house lay down in the water. Mother and child were both drowned.

P. W. VAN ANTWERP, a Cincinnati officer, attempted to arrest Frank Kline, a notorious train robber, in Chicago, when Kline killed him by crushing his skull with some blunt weapon and escaped.

WIFE murderer Burke Mitchell, colored, has been hanged at Houston, Texas.

WIDESPREAD prairie fires have devastated the pasture ranges of Northern Montana, between Maria's River and Sweet Grass Hills.

GEORGE W. COX has been hanged at San Andreas, Cal., for the murder of his son-in-law, Henry G. Cook, last November. Cox manifested the utmost indifference as to his fate.

THE valley in which Hot Springs, Ark., is situated was swept by a mighty tidal wave, which destroyed six lives and inflicted damage to the extent of $100,000.

A YOUNG man named Hare shot and killed two other young men while returning from church, near Parkersburg, W. Va.

A BATTLE was fought in No Man's Land between eighteen horse thieves and a force of fifty Colorado settlers, and all the outlaws were killed, together with three of the vigilantes.

FIRE in a hotel at West Superior, Wis., caused a loss of six lives.

BY the explosion of the boiler of the Perry Stove Works, at South Pittsburg, Tenn., six workmen were instantly killed.

AT Delhi, Ohio, a Mr. Steinle discovered that his wife and two children had been drowned, and it is believed that the mother in a fit of insanity dragged the children into the river with her. They were a girl and a boy nine and ten years old.

A LARGE storage tank at Oil Centre, Ohio, burst and the oil taking fire burned three men to death.

RETURNS from the Arkansas State election show that the Democratic ticket was elected by a majority of over thirty thousand.

SAMUEL WHEELER, aged sixteen, of Staunton, Ind., was impaled on a broken pitchfork and died in great agony.

THE wholesale grocery and supply store of Klauben & Levi, at San Diego, Cal., was entirely destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $245,000.

THE Centennial Exposition held at Columbus, Ohio, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Northwestern Territory, has been formally opened by Governor Foraker.

AN Italian and two Germans who were walking on the track in Chicago were struck and killed by the fast freight train.

THE bodies of two wealthy young men, S. Morris Wain, of Philadelphia, and Charles L. Strong, of New York City, have been found on the plains near Rock Springs, Wyoming. They were on a hunting expedition and it is supposed they were murdered by their guide.

Washington.

THE annual report of the Postmaster-General shows a large increase in postal business during the past year. The number of Presidential postoffices has increased from 2336 to 2502, and the salaries paid Presidential postmasters have amounted to $4,202,800.

THERE has been passed in the House of Representatives a very stringent bill against Chinese immigration, and it was immediately sent to the Senate, where it was at once reported and debate on it began.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated Charles E. Boyle of Pennsylvania to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

MR. A. L. DRUMMOND, who for more than seventeen years has been a member of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury, and for more than nine years the Chief of the service in New York city, has sent his resignation to Washington.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the forfeiture of the contract with E. F. Goebel, of Chicago, for the construction of the Postoffice building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the forfeiture also of the $1000 which accompanied his bid. He was to erect the structure for $630,000.

Foreign.

AT Einerz, Hungary, a man murdered his five children and then committed suicide.

CHINA refused to ratify the American treaty restricting immigration.

THE infant son of Emperor William had been baptized. He was christened Oscar Carl Gustav Adolph.

WHILE Bishop du Rousseau was addressing 5000 pilgrims in a church at Jumet, Belgium, a platform collapsed, killing three persons.

THE British steamers Cairo and Snaresbrook crashed into each other off Tarifa in a fog. The Snaresbrook was sunk and eleven of her crew drowned.

A VERY serious emeute occurred in the Philippine Islands, growing out of the refusal of the natives, including ten thousand Indians, to pay newly imposed taxes. During a riot a number of rebels and one policeman were killed.

AT Tokushing, a town of Awa Province, Japan, a storm occurred causing an inundation, by which 180 houses were destroyed and forty-six persons drowned.

THE floods in Bohemia have reached alarming proportions. At Budweis fifteen thousand persons are homeless. The inhabitants have taken refuge in the hills.

SIX villages in the valley of the Poprad, Austria, have been submerged. The villagers fled to the mountains. Crops and granaries have been swept away.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ONLY about one in ten die of yellow fever.

A FULL sugar crop is expected in Louisiana.

THE Afghan insurrection has been suppressed.

VANCOUVER ISLAND coal is to be mined at the rate of 2000 tons per day.

QUERETARO, Mexico, has had rain for twenty seven consecutive days.

THE aggregate value of the output of our mines is set down at $5:8,056,345.

A LONDON crank has been arrested for threatening to murder Gladstone.

IT is announced that the Czar and Czarina of Russia will found a monastery in Abyssinia.

THE New Zealand Parliament has voted to renew the contract with the Spreckels line of steamers.

COLORADO is to have an observatory 150 feet nearer the stars than any other in America.

A HUNTER in Clarendon County, S. C., shot and killed his companion, mistaking him for a bear.

BOLIVIA, which has a population of 2,000,000, is without a single Protestant missionary.

THE agricultural exports constitute over seventy-five per cent of the entire exports of the country.

IT is estimated that 50,000 mocking birds are caught monthly in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans.

SINCE the beginning of the present year, 4123 members of the Grand Army of the Republic have died.

AN American boy is reported as having been shanghaied on board of a British ship at Portland, Oregon.

THE railroad from Paris to Constantinople, which has been completed, is opposed by the Turkish Government.

RALPH KING, of Kansas, aged ten, is in jail for stealing some fifty horses in the course of the past year.

TURKEY is undergoing a Cabinet crisis owing to a scarcity of money in the Treasury to pay the army and navy.

IT is now not only denied that the White Pasha, of Africa, is Stanley, but denied that there is any White Pasha at all.

DEADLY DISASTER.

A Collision Between Two Trains in France.

The Accident Causes Many Deaths and Injuries.

A terrible railway accident occurred at half past two o'clock in the morning on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line between Malain and Velars-sur-Ouche in France near the viaduct of Le Combe Fouchere. The down express No. 11, from Paris to Dijon and Lyons, which started at twenty minutes past nine P. M., was due at Dijon at a quarter past two A. M. It ran off the line, and some of the cars were thrown in a heap on to the up track. Before news of the mishap could be sent to Dijon the up fast train had left that station at eleven minutes past 2, and, rushing along at high speed, it ran into the wreck in the pitch darkness.

The collision was terrific. Both engines were smashed to pieces. When the casualties came to be counted eighteen passengers were found dead or dying and forty others dreadfully wounded.

Both engines were hurled down an embankment, and eight cars were smashed into pieces.

Happily there were no Americans among the victims, but several English were killed, namely: Miss Marriott, Mr. Barengall and Mr. Howden, an English student. Captain Marriott was dangerously wounded. The other victims identified so far are French or Swiss.

An English gentleman, traveling by easy stages from a holiday trip to Italy, said: "I was half asleep after a long journey, when I was aroused by a violent shock. No damage was done to my compartment, but on alighting I found myself in the midst of a ghastly scene. There was not a light anywhere, and shrieks and groans came from an indistinguishable mass. Before I fairly realized the situation I was out and helping to pull the living people from the debris of the wrecked cars, twisted axles, broken glass and panels. I can hardly tell how I spent the first hour or two after the break up. One hideous scene followed another. When day began to dawn we survivors realized the extent of the catastrophe."

William L. Guest, of Philadelphia, said: "I never had such an experience. How I got out of that I can't tell you. They say we ran into another train that was thrown off the track. I remember a shock and hearing horrible groans, then I fainted. A lady had her child and husband killed beside her, but she herself escaped injury. In frenzied despair she rushed to the nearest telegraph office to wire her friends. With true official stolidity the man in charge refused to accept any message till seven o'clock. Another lady on trying to get out of the car shrieked with fright as she stepped on the mangled body of a gentleman with whom a few minutes before she had been playfully discussing her holiday experiences."

Most of the victims were taken back to Dijon. All the passengers who were well enough went on to Paris.

LATER NEWS.

GEORGE C. GRADY & CO., of Eastport, the largest sardine packers of Maine, have assigned to Dr. James Grady.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts met in State Convention at Springfield, and placed in nomination for Governor, William E. Russell, the young Mayor of Cambridge. The platform commends President Cleveland's financial, foreign and civil service policy, and adopts the St. Louis declaration of Democratic principles.

JAMES P. BENNETT, an extensive New York dealer in coffee and tea has failed for $160,000.

PROMINENT New York bankers are engaged in a great banking scheme to secure the control of the world's silver market and transfer it to the metropolis.

THE Wisconsin Democratic State Convention assembled at Milwaukee and nominated James Morgan for Governor.

ABE MANN, of San Francisco, cut his wife's throat in a fit of jealousy and then committed suicide.

JOHN FORD, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ind., while insane from typhoid fever, killed his wife and one child and severely wounded another child.

LOUIS LARSON, a factory operative in Chicago, went into an iron cylinder to clean it, taking a lighted candle and a bucket of benzine. He soon screamed. The cylinder was filled with flame. No help could reach him, and he was roasted to death.

THE State Convention of Colorado Republicans was convoked in Denver, and on the fifth ballot J. A. Cooper received the nomination for Governor.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has decided to award the contract for the construction of the Brooklyn postoffice building to Mr. Gallagher of that city at his bid of $860,000.

THE transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. M. Vincent from St. Paul to Washington under an order issued by the War Department, means that he will be made Assistant Adjutant-General to the new commander of the army, General Schofield.

HAVANA, Cuba, was swept by a disastrous cyclone. Several vessels foundered in the harbor, and two sailors were drowned. Many persons were injured. Many street lamps, walls, trees and fences were blown down, and much damage was done to wharves.

OVER two thousand swine have died within a few days in Cumberland county, Penn., of a mysterious disease supposed to be hog cholera.

LESTER WALLACK, the famous actor has died of apoplexy at his home near Stamford, Conn. He was born in New York city in 1820.

THE Democracy of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord, and nominated Charles H. Amsden for Governor.

TWENTY thousand people assembled in Madison Square Garden, New York, to hear Judge Thurman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, who, however, was too much indisposed by a sudden attack of cholera morbus to speak longer than three minutes. Governor Hill, of New York; Governor Green, of New Jersey, and Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, delivered addresses to the audience.

THE boiler of a thresher exploded at Ellendale, Dakota, killing five farmers who were operating it, and scalding three bystanders.

THREE farmers were killed and five bruised and scalded by the explosion at Seymour, Ind., of an old worn-out steam thresher.

GENERAL WILLIAM TERRY, the Commander of the famous Stonewall Brigade during the Civil War, was drowned recently while fording Reed Creek, near Wytheville, Va.

THE three year-old child of Reuben Chapman while playing in a field of millet at Coatsville, Ohio, was caught by a mowing machine and had both feet cut off, causing death.

ALMOST the entire business portion of the town of Jennings, La., has been destroyed by fire.

THE South Carolina Democracy met in State Convention at Columbia, and J. P. Richardson and W. L. Mauldin, the present incumbents, were re-nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

THE Minnesota Republican State Convention assembled at St. Paul and nominated William R. Merriam for Governor.

CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Life and Property Destroyed by a West Indian Tornado.

The recent cyclone in Cuba was terribly destructive of both life and property. The gunboat Lealtad, lying at Batabano, foundered in the storm and nine of her crew, including the commander, were drowned.

Advices from Sagua are that fifty persons lost their lives there, while the damage done to dwellings and warehouses in the city, to vessels in the harbor and to the wharves is very great.

The village of Pueblo Nuevo, in the neighborhood of Sagua was literally wiped out.

Telegraph wires were badly broken, and no news from other parts of the island had been received.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

165TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Fortifications bill with most of the amendments recommended by the committee, and a committee of conference, consisting of Senators Dawes, Plumb and Gorman, was appointed on the disagreeing votes with the House. The amendment appropriating $500,000 for experiments and tests and providing that the contracts for guns and breech-loading mortars shall not involve the expenditure of over $6,000,000 was adopted.... A bill was introduced authorizing the President, in case of an outbreak of a contagious disease, to counsel the Treasury to frame regulations to prevent its introduction at ports or transmission from point to point.... A bill was introduced permitting importers of goods who bond them for interior points to remove portions of the invoice at New York or other points and send the remainder to the interior under bond.... The resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the transit of Canadian goods in bond through the United States was taken up for consideration.

166TH DAY.—The Scott bill to exclude the Chinese entirely from this country was discussed by Messrs. George, Mitchell, Butler and Sherman, but no action was taken.

167TH DAY.—Mr. Teller spoke in favor of the bill excluding the Chinese from this country.... A resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the ownership of the St. Clair flats, whether the waters are in the jurisdiction of Canada or of the United States, was adopted.... The bill introduced to suppress Trusts proposes the seizure and forfeiture of all shares of stock, and all property used in furtherance of the purposes of a Trust.

168TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman offered a resolution (which was adopted) requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the recent treaty with China, and the amendments adopted by the Senate, have been ratified by the Emperor of China.... When the Senate resumed consideration of the Chinese Restriction bill no Senator sought the floor, no amendment was offered to the bill, and the question was announced to be on its passage. The vote was then taken, and was unanimous. Yeas thirty-two; nays none; but as there was no quorum present the Senate adjourned, leaving the Chinese bill undisposed of.

169TH DAY.—Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling on the President for information regarding his charges against Canada, but it went over without action.... A bill was reported authorizing the President to appoint General George Stoneman of California to be a Colonel of Infantry in the army on the retired list.... The Chinese bill was taken up and discussed, but a quorum failed to vote, and the measure was left undisposed of.

House Proceedings.

201ST DAY.—The House technically adopted the Sundry Civil Service bill, though several amendments opposed by the House were not acted upon. Its conferees were ordered to insist on the disagreement to the Senate amendment relative to the Congressional Library Building.... The resolution extending appropriations for the government was passed.... At the evening session Mr. Bingham called up the bill granting a pension of $3500 per annum to the widow of General Philip H. Sheridan but no action was taken. Twenty-seven private pension bills were passed.

202D DAY.—The Retaliation bill was reported back by the Committee on Foreign Affairs and made a special order.... The Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill in regard to the irrigation of arid lands was discussed, but no action was taken.

203D DAY.—The consideration of the Oklahoma measure prevented the consideration of the bill to authorize the President to issue his proclamation suspending the collection of all customs duties on imports of any species of bagging and substitute therefor, suitable for wrapping cotton, and on jute butts for six months.... Mr. Scott introduced a bill to exclude the Chinese from this country, which was passed.... The bill to detail Army and Navy officers to educational institutions was passed.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Wheeler placing cotton bagging on the free list.

204TH DAY.—The House agreed to the Army Appropriation bill conference report.... Mr. Kelley introduced a resolution of inquiry as to improper advances being made to Architect Smithmeyer by a member of Congress.... The Retaliation bill was considered, and was advocated by Messrs. Belmont and McCreary, and opposed by Mr. Hitt.

205TH DAY.—The Retaliation bill was again brought up for consideration, and Messrs. Scott, Phelps, Belmont, McCreary, Davis and Cogswell spoke on the measure.

206TH DAY.—Mr. Scott spoke for several hours on the Retaliation bill.... The House then devoted an hour to the discussion of the bill "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Pension Bureau," by increasing the salaries of the medical examiners.

FURIOUS WATERSPOUTS.

Thirteen Drowned at Hot Springs, Ark., and Six at Pueblo, Col.

The destruction and devastation by a waterspout at Hot Springs, Ark., were appalling. The house occupied by Mrs. Mattie Fletcher was first swept away, and she, with her four children, was lost. The bodies of a woman and her one-day-old baby were found in the rear of the Waverly Hotel. Several persons, nearly all colored, perished, but their names could not be ascertained. There have been thirteen bodies recovered.

A party of six tired cowboys went to sleep in a camp at Pueblo, Col. A waterspout burst, which formed a stream six feet deep, and all the party was drowned. Their bodies were found scattered along the bed of the stream.

A waterspout burst at Flemingsburg, Ky. Many bridges and trestles were washed away, and great damage done to crops.

A CENTENNARIAN DEAD.

Colonel George L. Perkins, of Connecticut, Dies of Old Age.

Colonel George L. Perkins, for fifty years Treasurer of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, died of old age Wednesday evening at the Fort Griswold House, in Groton, Conn., where, with his family, he was spending his annual vacation.

He had been failing for a week, but was conscious until within an hour of his death. He had voted for every President since Madison, was a paymaster in the war of 1812, organized the first Sunday-school in Norwich, was organizer of the Park Congregational Church and honorary member of the State Firemen's Benevolent Association, and an honorary member of the Arcanum Club. He was one hundred years and one month old. His centennary, which occurred recently, was made the occasion for a monster reception and complimentary celebration in his honor.

Two horses belonging to Elzy Harris, of Palmer township, Ohio, were stung to death by honey bees. The bees attacked them near the hive, and in less than thirty minutes both horses were dead.

THE wife of Anton Crislak, gave birth to four children at Duluth, Minn., all healthy and well, two boys and two girls. Their combined weight is 21½ pounds.

THE MARKETS.

36 NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed	7	@	9¼
Calves, common to prime	5	@	7¼
Sheep	6	@	8¾
Lambs	8	@	11
Hogs—Live	6 40	@	6 65
Dressed	8½	@	9¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 25
Patents	5 35	@	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 02
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	51	@	53¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	44
Mixed Western	28	@	35
Hay—Choice Timothy	—	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	9 10
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	22
Dairy	18	@	20
West. Im. Creamery	14	@	15
Factory	13	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	8¾
Skims	4	@	6½
Western	7¾	@	8
Eggs—State and Penn	19½	@	20¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 35
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@	5 60
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 15	@	6 25
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 01	@	1 02
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	50¼	@	51
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	34
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	9	@	10
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6¼
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.	5 50	@	6 00
Corn—Steamer Yellow	60	@	61
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	45
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	6	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4
Lambs	4¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 25½
Wheat—No. 2, Red	—	@	1 03
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	54¼
Oats—Ungraded White	32	@	34¾
Rye—No. 2	—	@	51
Butter—Creamery Extra	20	@	28
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@	9¾

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Seven Brave Firemen Killed in Baltimore, Md.

Property Worth a Million and a Half Destroyed.

Ten of the largest business houses on Hopkins place, Baltimore, Md., were destroyed by fire, and while trying to extinguish the flames seven firemen lost their lives and two were seriously injured. The fire was discovered at about half past four in the toy warehouse of E. A. Prior & Co. by a policeman on the beat. Chief Henneck, soon after his arrival, saw that it was going to be a stubborn fire, and directed a general alarm to be turned in, bringing to the scene the entire department. By the time the firemen got to work the entire building was in flames, the toys with which the warehouse was stocked burning like tinder wood. Finding it impossible to save this structure the chief had his men direct their efforts toward saving the adjoining buildings.

The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time, and soon swept the flames into the hardware store of Tabb Brothers & Dimmock, a large warehouse adjoining that of Prior & Co. The flames then attacked Winkelman & Co.'s drug house, and the three big buildings blazed together, throwing out a light that could be seen from every part of the city.

Suddenly and without warning an explosion in the Prior Building shook to the very foundations every house in the block. The firm carry, in addition to the stock of toys and china ware, an assortment of fireworks, which were stored in the basement. When the fire reached the explosives, of which there were some 15,000 cases, the result can be imagined. The walls, already shaky, were lifted from their foundations and fell with a crash. Fortunately, none of the firemen had ventured into this building, and this explosion did not cause loss of life.

The flames, now released from all restraint, shot in every direction, and soon the entire block was blazing.

A hole had been cut through the wall to enable the men to play on Tabb's storehouse, and they did good work. Encouraged by their success a number of other firemen climbed higher. They were strung along the stairs and were easing the hose upward. Then began a series of explosions which sounded to the firemen like a cannonading. The firemen could not imagine what it was.

All this happened after the Prior House had fallen, and still the firemen stuck to their posts. The commanding kept up, and Captain John J. Leddon, who was standing without, giving orders, noticed that the walls of the Winkelman building were slowly parting. He saw the danger and called to the men to come out. He repeated the cry, and those standing at the foot of the steps rushed out. Those above, however, did not get the warning in time, but when they realized the danger they started out on a run. Before they could get to the door there was a tremendous explosion, more deafening than any that had yet been heard, followed by a crash. The walls had fallen in and bore each floor down under its weight. As it fell one of the firemen, John Murphy, was standing at the door. He was shot out into the street, and escaped without injury, but the same wall which saved Murphy caused the death of three of his companions who were immediately behind him. It closed each of the three doors that led to the street, and as they swung to they shut in the others. Had they been three seconds quicker they would have been saved. The beams and timbers fell upon them and crushed the life out of two, while the third was terribly hurt. McAfee, Lecombe, Ryan and Kearns were caught further back and borne down. When the walls fell Captain Brannan of No. 2 Truck was coming down from the third story. Kelly was immediately behind him, burned, bleeding, and terribly hurt. Brannan hauled the injured man through a window and succeeded in pulling him to a place of safety.

As soon as the walls fell the firemen ceased playing on the building, and directed their attention to their buried comrades. All day long the firemen worked to recover the bodies, and succeeded in getting out all except two, those of Ryan and Lecomb. The intense heat several times drove the firemen from the building where the bodies were lying under tons of brick and iron, but they persisted in the search, and soon after noon the first body, that of Wagner, was brought to light. Near the spot was the body of Henry Walker, standing erect, as though packed in. Near him was found what was left of George Bowers, but no other bodies were found until nearly 6 o'clock, when that of George Kearns was uncovered. The bodies were terribly disfigured, the flesh being burned off in many places. The saddest death is that of Harry Walker. Though a young man, he was one of the bravest and most daring on the force. Five years ago a medal was awarded him for saving the lives of three children from a burning dwelling. He was drum major of the American Band and Drum Corps, composed of the boys, and when they heard of their leader's death they flocked to the ruins and cried bitterly.

The row of buildings was one of the finest in the city, none of the warehouses being less than five stories high, nearly all of them being newly erected. Among the buildings partially burned was the Maternite, on Lombard street. Its inmates were removed with difficulty. The total loss will probably reach $1,500,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

GERMANY has 138,695 iron workers.

THE Lyons, France, hatmakers have gone on strike.

THE wage-workers of Massachusetts have $246,000,000 in the banks.

THERE are very few idle workmen in the country excepting tramps.

IN the United States there are altogether seven terra cotta factories.

A GOOD deal of Western mechanical labor has been drifting southward.

ATLANTA, Ga., has a six-pot furnace running on shades, chimneys and bottles.

OF the $1,600,000 worth of china made last year at Limoges, one-half came to America.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been made honorary master of the corporation of German Tailors.

FOUR thousand persons are employed in Montreal (Canada) thirty boot and shoe factories.

THE steele works at Landore, Wales, have been shut down and thousands of men are out of work.

OF the 200 gold beaters in New York not one is a woman; while of the 900 gold cutters not one is a man.

THE Pennsylvania Railway Company will build 850,000 shops at Altoona, Penn., to employ 1000 new men.

AT Portland, Maine, a contractor on the water works gets $8 per day for Italians to whom he pays but sixty cents.

BERLIN, it seems, has gradually become the headquarters of the carved wood industry, supplanting Switzerland.

FIVE thousand miners in the Newcastle district, Sydney, New South Wales, have struck for an advance in wages.

A GOOD green-glass blower gets $25 a week, but the work is so unhealthy that few old men are found among the workers.

THE British steelmakers are experiencing a heavy demand for all kinds of material, and some works have orders for six months to come.

ST. LOUIS has no less than seventy-eight Chinese laundries, and pays out over $100,000 annually to Mongolians to have its washing done.

THE workingmen of the town of Grafton, Mass., have bought 100 tons of coal on the co-operative plan, and have saved about $100 on the transaction.

OF the 326 white cigar-makers in San Francisco fully twelve per cent. are out of employment, and of nearly 4000 Chinese cigar-makers most of them are working.

THE United States Treasury Department has decided that a piano is not a "tool of trade" of a piano tuner, repairer and polisher within the meaning of the provision.

ENGLAND is well fixed in the matter of shoemakers. According to the last census there are no fewer than 250,000 people in England who make their living in that trade.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is rapidly discarding the bell cords from its passenger trains and substituting the automatic steam signal now in use on the Pennsylvania road.

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THE Erie Railway Company recently issued a new code of rules which creates considerable amusement among the employes of the company. Brakemen and conductors are not allowed to flirt with a lady under pain of dismissal, while under no circumstances may an employe address a lady except in answer to a question.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal., has voted to send to Florida for 5000 wild orange trees and plant them in the streets for shade trees.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Brooklyns are weak at the bat.

GEORGE GORE's hand is well again.

SAM WISE will be released by Boston.

PITTSBURG is endeavoring to sell Maul.

PITTSBURG will clear about $5000 this season.

THE Athletics have a new uniform of navy blue.

THERE will be no more Sunday games at Rochester.

BOSTON and New York are playing the best ball in the League.

THE release of "Phenomenal" Smith, of Baltimore, is for sale.

NO catcher can gather flies in better style than Daly, of Chicago.

GOMER PRICE, an old ball player, died recently at Scranton, Penn.

FRED DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, is again laid up with a sprained ankle.

IT now looks like New York and St. Louis for the world's championship.

NICOL, of Cincinnati, leads both the League and Association in stolen bases.

PITCHER MEADE, of Harvard College, is now a full-fledged professional.

ESTERBROOK and Shomberg have been released from the Indianapolis Club.

BROWNING, of Louisville, never before had so low a batting average as this season.

ROGER CONNOR, of New York, swings the heaviest bat of any player in the League.

MILWAUKEE claims to have the best base-running team in the Western Association.

PITCHER DUCK, of Sandusky, Ohio, had several ribs broken in a collision a week ago.

WORCESTER, Mass., is mentioned as a likely Association city in case of a vacancy.

CONNOR, Ward, and Ewing are the New York players who have made over 100 base hits.

MULLANE, of Cincinnati, has lost every game he has pitched against Baltimore this year.

HOY, Washington's deaf mute player, has this season stolen ten bases in two games on Mike Kelly.

IN Boston they consider one victory over Philadelphia as good as two over any other League club.

BAKELY's feat of shutting out the Cincinnatis two successive days breaks the record in the Association.

BALTIMORE is fast losing its grip as a baseball city. Six hundred has been the average attendance this season.

THERE are but three real out-and-out fifty-cent ball towns in the country—Chicago, Boston and New York.

IN Boston this year the Philadelphias have drawn the largest and the Pittsburgs the smallest crowds of the season.

THE